# COMMANDERS DIGEST

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## McNamara Cites Increased Armed Forces Capabilities

The armed forces of the United States not only continue to meet their combat readiness responsibilities, but have since 1961 increased substantially their capabilities in every category essential to the nation's defense and in support of U.S. foreign policy, according to Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

Speaking before the National Association of Educational Broadcasters in Denver, Nov. 7, Mr. McNamara said the United States has developed in the past several years a broad new array of weapons and means of rapid deployment necessary in responding rapidly and effectively to any emergency.

### Statistics Listed

Mr. McNamara said the nation's increased military capabilities are demonstrated in the 45 percent increase in the number of combat assigned Army divisions, from 11 to 16; the 73 percent increase in funding for general ship construction and conversion to modernize the fleet; the 200 percent increase in the number of guided missile surface ships, from 23 to 72; the 300 percent increase in the U.S. inventory of nuclear-powered ships, from 19 to 77; a 40 percent increase in the number of Air Force tactical fighter squadrons, from 67 to 94, and a 100 percent increase in the total payload capability of all U.S. fighter and attack aircraft, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps.

In addition, Mr. McNamara pointed to the 300 percent increase in helicopter troop lift capability; the 340 percent increase in fixed-wing airlift capability—an increase forecasted to reach 1000 percent in the 1970s with the introduction of the mammoth new C-5A transport; the 100 percent increase in the number of nuclear weapons deployed in NATO Europe, and the 160 percent increase in the number and total megatonnage of nuclear weapons in the strategic alert forces.

Among the new array of weapons, Secretary McNamara included the SR-71, a highly sophisticated reconnaissance aircraft that can fly three times the speed of sound; the Poseidon intercontinental missile which has five to ten times the destructive power of the Polaris missile it replaces; the MBT-70, a new main battle tank, providing increased firepower, protection and mobility; the family of F-111 aircraft; the multi-warhead ballistic missile re-entry system which multiplies the effectiveness of this country's missile force and the CH-54 heavy lift helicopter.

*WELCOME ABOARD—Col. Robin Olds (center) is greeted by Brig. Gen. Louis T. Seith (right), and Cadet Col. Ralph E. Eberhart upon his arrival at the Air Force Academy. Col. Olds will replace Gen. Seith as Commandant of Cadets Dec. 1, when the general leaves for new assignment as Chief of Staff, 7th Air Force, Vietnam. Cadet Col. Eberhart is Commander of the 3,300-man Cadet Wing.*

## Defense Officials Testify On Sentinel ABM System

The limited anti-ballistic missile system, with foreseeable improvements, should provide protection against any Communist China missile attack "at least until the 1980s," according to Defense Department officials.

But, they said, the ABM system, called Sentinel, is not designed to protect the nation against a massive Soviet Union attack.

The officials, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul H. Nitze and Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Dr. John S. Foster Jr., made their statements before the Military Applications Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

A massive attack, such as could be launched by the Soviet Union, would exhaust the ABM protection, destroy the radar and leave the area defenseless, according to Dr. Foster.

For this reason, he said, an ABM deployment to provide security for "our population as a whole" against the Soviet threat is not feasible with today's technology.

The Sentinel ABM system uses a Spartan missile to intercept outside the atmosphere at ranges of several hundred miles, and a Sprint missile to intercept within

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# Washington Memos

A SEVEN-MAN Aviation Scientific Advisory group, consisting of leaders in fields of aeronautical research, development and education, has been formed to advise Maj. Gen. John Norton, Commander, Army Aviation Materiel Command, on scientific and technological matters. Chaired by Professor Rene H. Miller, Slater Professor of Flight Transportation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, the group will be on call to advise Gen. Norton on matters concerning various aspects of AVCOM's operations.

6TH STRATEGIC WING at Eielson AFB, Alaska, was presented Treasury Department's Minuteman Flag for its support of U.S. Savings Bond program. More than 92 per cent of wing personnel participated in program.

GUIDED MISSILE ESCORT ship USS Julius A. Furer has been launched at Boston, Mass. Furer, designed for anti-submarine warfare, is armed with Tartar surface to air missiles, anti-submarine rockets, torpedoes and conventional guns.

SAC'S 15TH RECONNAISSANCE Technical Sq., March AFB, Calif., has developed first T-10 Land Mass Simulator Plate ever produced by an Air Force unit. Plate is used by AN/APQ T-10 Radar Navigational Trainer, which is used to train SAC navigators in much the same way that famous "Link" system is used for pilots. Plates cover an area of 1,562,-500 square miles and can be produced to portray any portion of earth's surface.

"MACH THREE PIN" presented to Lt. Gen. William K. Martin, 15th AF Commander, following ride in SR-71 at Beale AFB, Calif. SR-71 is highly sophisticated reconnaissance aircraft that can fly three times speed of sound.

VICE PRESIDENT Hubert H. Humphrey presented Presidential Unit Citation to Third Marine Division during his recent tour of Vietnam. Division was cited for "extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in action against North Vietnamese Army and Insurgent Communist (Viet Cong) Forces in the Republic of Vietnam" from March 8, 1965 to Sept. 15, 1967.

DATA PHOTOS TAKEN in orbit aboard Biosatellite II show pronounced disorientation of leaves and stems of four pepper plants. NASA said photos appear to demonstrate that plants depend on gravity for their orientation.

FIRST OF NEW series of fact sheets on Vietnam has been published by Department of Defense's Office of Information for the Armed Forces. "Why We Fight In Vietnam," DOD VR-1, September 1967, contains material adapted from U.S. Department of State "Vietnam Information Notes" series. Forthcoming issues will discuss "The Search for Peace in Vietnam," "Communist-Directed Forces in Vietnam," and "Viet Cong Terror Tactics in South Vietnam." Other titles will be added, and publications in series will be updated as required by new developments.

NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS Command reports one third of dollar value of contracts its field activities awarded during past year went to small businesses, with purchases totaling more than $1 billion.

AIR FORCE RESERVE officers interested in attending Air University professional military schools during fiscal 1969 must submit applications to Continental Air Command by Feb. 15, 1968. Schools, all located at Maxwell AFB, Ala., include Air War College, Air Command and Staff College, and Squadron Officer School. Reservists who are assigned to Category A unit or Mobilization Augmentee position in pay grades Groups A through E and who have Ready-Reserve agreement with expiration date of at least two years subsequent to completion of school are eligible to attend.

## ABM (Cont. from P. 1)

the atmosphere.

Against a Communist China attack, the ABM system would provide "high assurance of no losses for many years," Dr. Foster said.

Both officials said a missile threat from China "cannot become actual before the early 1970s," and even then will "certainly be small in number and of relatively primitive technology."

Mr. Nitze said of the system, "this area ABM, by denying Communist China of destruction of U.S. cities, should provide an additional indication to Asians that we intend to deter China from nuclear blackmail against them."

ARMY CIVILIAN employee Arthur E. Thrailkill, Chief, Propulsion Branch, Interior Ballistics Laboratory, Army Ballistic Research Laboratories, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., has received R. H. Kent award for 1967. Award is highest given by Laboratories annually to recognize employees for highest professional achievement in scientific or engineering fields.

AIRMAN EDUCATION and Commissioning Program had 139 vacancies, as of Oct. 27, in its quota for fiscal year 1968. A total of 436 quotas, in 23 different fields, were allotted for FY68. Fourteen of these fields have not been filled. Fields where vacancies exist include aeronautical engineering, astronautical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, industrial engineering, mechanical engineering, nuclear engineering, electronic data processing, mathematics, meteorology, photographic instrumentation, precision photography and physics.

**COMMANDERS DIGEST**

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## Background for Commanders

# NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN ASIA*

New opportunities [in Asia] arise out of three separate but related trends. One is the trend toward regionalism —the growing ability of Asians to work together. The second is the growing strength of many of the region's national economies. The third is a better understanding of the food and population problem which threatens Asia's future, an increased willingness to deal with that problem, and a growing ability to do so.

A continuing stream of meetings and associations now focuses on Asia and the Far East as a region. For example:

- ASPAC, the Asian and Pacific Council, joins nine nations with varying views in cooperation on practical problems.
- ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, is a new five-country combination with an economic orientation.
- Agreements on trade and for joint export promotion are multiplying.

The United States is deeply interested in this trend toward regionalism. The peace and stability of Asia and the Pacific are inseparable from world peace. And regional cooperation and regional strength offer the best chance of peace and stability in the Far East. It is United States policy to support regional development by backing cooperative Asian initiatives.

### Economic Progress

There are no doubt many factors which account for the growing spirit of cooperation and neighborliness in the Far East. But one of the most important, it seems to me, is the new assurance—the new self-confidence—which has come with the growth and success of one national economy in the region after another.

Japan is of course the outstanding case in point. . . . Many of Japan's neighbors are also well on their way to self-sufficiency. Exports are up throughout most of the region. In 1966 Korea's reached $250 million—seven times the level of 1960. Taiwan's exports, which are on a relatively higher level, rose 17 percent last year alone. Taiwan and Korea are both outstanding examples of the progress that is possible when a strong, knowledgeable government combines effective self-help measures with adequate outside aid.

Many Asian nations are enjoying high growth rates. In 1966 the economy of Korea showed a growth rate of 13 percent. Thailand was next with 9 percent. Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia, and Pakistan also all made substantial progress in the past year.

### Agricultural Development

Let me now say a few words about the third area of opportunity in Asia: the opportunity which exists in the fields of agricultural development and family planning.

In many parts of Asia the outstanding problem is to secure food for a fast-growing population. Some say the problem is insurmountable—that Asia faces a Malthusian catastrophe of enormous proportions. This year, a popular book by two brothers, William and Paul Paddock, came out, predicting just that—"Famine 1975!"—in its title. . . . I disagree. It is not too late to meet this problem and bring it under control. . . . The United States, Canada, Australia, and a few other countries with surplus food capacities should be able to meet the Asian food problem for the next 10, 12, or 15 years. But the time will come when this will no longer be true. The demand for food will ultimately rise to the point where it can only be met if the nations of Asia and the developing nations in other parts of the world move to increase substantially their own agricultural production.

There is, in fact, real movement in this direction. Through the greater use of fertilizers and pesticides, increased attention to research, more effective use of water and irrigation, more adequate provision for agricultural credit, wiser price policies, improved distribution systems, more equitable land tenure programs—in these and many other ways, the nations of Asia are beginning to tackle this immense problem.

### Population Trends

Improvements in agriculture, however, are not the whole story. Unless population curves turn downward, well below the levels predicted by the Paddock brothers, the food-population squeeze will become acute in many parts of Asia.

Japan is a nation which conquered its problem in a decade. After the war, Japan had one of the world's highest birth rates. Today, she has one of the lowest.

The fact is that more than half the people in the world now live under governments that have policies of reducing birth rates. Eleven of these governments are in East and South Asia.

The Paddocks make a special point of ruling out hope for India. They write that "Indian agriculture is too antiquated. Its present government is too inefficient to inaugurate long-range agricultural development programs."

They also assert, "the Indian population tidal wave is too overwhelming . . ."—i.e., hopeless, uncontrollable. The facts do not support them. It is true that the problem is not yet being met adequately. Also, it may well not be under substantial control by 1975.

**The Far East is by no means out of the woods. The region faces some difficult, worrisome years. However, Asians are overcoming the obstacles that have held them back so long and steadily strengthening their ability to handle their own problems.**

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* *Excerpts from a recent address by William S. Gaud, Administrator, Agency for International Development.*

# DOD's Project Transition Slated for Expansion To 80 Installations

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara announced Nov. 7 that Project Transition will be in operation at 80 major military installations within 60 days.

Project Transition, DOD's job-related, in-service education program to aid veterans returning to civilian life, is currently in the pilot project stage at five installations among the four services.

The program was planned to become fully operational sometime during next year. Mr. McNamara's announcement sets an early January starting date.

The Defense Secretary said the pilot program has clearly demonstrated a tremendous potential and industrial leaders throughout the country, including those from the Ford Foundation, have offered to work closely with DOD in placing the right veteran in the right job.

Results thus far show about 50 percent of all men interviewed desire Project Transition courses. The most popular courses are automatic data processing, auto mechanic, machinist, aircraft mechanic, welder, post office worker, electrical appliance repairman and clerk.

# Army Missile Command Develops Training Rocket

Army Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., has developed a tiny, 8-inch-long training rocket that duplicates the M-72 Light-Anti-Tank Weapon in training.

The Redstone training LAW costs out at about $3 per round.

The real LAW rocket with throwaway launcher is worth about $42 per round. It is used in Vietnam as a handy five-pound shoulder-fired weapon against bunkers, snipers and field fortifications.

Redstone reports training "miniatures" with spotting charges approximates the real thing.

# Plans to Extend DOD Open Housing Program Announced by Sec. McNamara

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara has announced Defense Department plans to extend its equal opportunity off-base housing rental program into a dozen additional states within the near future.

Although Mr. McNamara did not name the states to be effected by expansion of the program, he said steps to implement the breakdown of racial discrimination in off-base housing would be the same as those used earlier this year in Maryland and Virginia, and are currently being used in California.

*HUEY BRIEFING—Sgt. Leonard A. Kreger (right), a crew chief with Marine Observation Squadron 2, briefs Lt. Gen. Victor H. Krulak (left), CG, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, on a UH-1E Huey gun mount during the general's visit to Marble Mountain in Vietnam. Accompanying Gen. Krulak were Lt. Gen. Robert E. Cushman Jr., CG, III Marine Amphibious Force, and Col. Edwin O. Reed (left, rear), CO, Marine Aircraft Group 16.*

"We will survey the local situation of each military base. We will meet with the realtors and landlords and explain the problem fully. We will request their cooperation and seek their voluntary compliance.

"We will do everything possible to see that our military families act as good tenants; that they pay their obligations promptly, and that they respect the property of private owners," Mr. McNamara said.

The Secretary of Defense said the Defense Department would seek the aid of local and state officials in meeting the problem, "and only when and if, all other actions fail, will we apply the appropriate sanctions."

Mr. McNamara said the intensified program currently underway in California was begun not only because of the large number of military installations and personnel in that state but also because, "Of the 14 states with open housing regulations and laws, California has the lowest percentage of apartment facilities open to all races."

# Navy Plans Temporary LDO Promotions to Lcdr.

There will be some temporary promotions to lieutenant commander for the Navy's limited duty officers this year because of increased manning shortages, officials announced.

While LDOs in year groups 1957 and 1958 will be considered for normal promotion, the officers for temporary promotion will come from those year groups and the 1959 group.

There are about 1,260 officers in the three groups, and 820 will be selected for permanent or temporary promotion.

# Okinawa Air Force Unit Wins Petroleum Trophy

The 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing, Naha AB, Okinawa, has been named winner of the coveted American Petroleum Institute trophy for Fiscal Year 1967.

Brig. Gen. Ernest L. Ramme, USAF director of supply and services, accepted the trophy for the Air Force and then presented it to representatives of the Wing's Base Fuel Supply Office.

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